IN THE DRAWINGS:

FIG. 3 has been amended. A marked-up copy and a substitute copy of FIG. 3 are enclosed (Attachment B).

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

A marked-up copy of the amended paragraphs of the specification is enclosed (Attachment C).

On page 5, please amend paragraph 4 beginning on line 21 and ending on page 6, line 7:

The distance between said arrangement as described above, which is referred to in the following as the INROSAR-system, and the impact point P, which is located at a relative altitude h, is referred to as R. The distance from the antenna A1 of the INROSAR-system to the impact point P amounts to $R + \Delta R$ and is therefore by a small amount ΔR greater than the distance R to the antenna A2. The difference ΔR between the two distances can be calculated based on the known wavelength λ of the emitted radar signal and the measured phase difference $\Delta\phi$ of the receiving echo of the two coherent receiving channels. Impact point Q has a relative

altitude lower than impact point P and is on the surface of the Earth E.

On page 9, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 8 as follows:

In conjunction with an exemplified embodiment according to FIG. 1, the helicopter flies in the normal position, which means that the antennas A1 and A2 are positioned vertically one on top of the other. ΔR is determined based on equation (1). The value of the measured phase difference Δφ of the echo from the antennas A1 and A2 is ambiguous and can be determined only down to a value ranging between 0 and 2π. Said ambiguity of 2π has to be determined by means of additional measurements. Suitable for said purpose is a transmitter/receiver complementing the INROSAR conception that is comprises a transmitting/receiving antenna that is sharply focused in elevation D and covers the lower range of the sight angle. A sharply focussing antenna is based on the principle of a radar device with real aperture in contrast to a radar device with synthetic aperture. The sharply focused antenna is located at the end of a rotating arm. This focussing is performed by applying an illumination geometry in elevation with the antenna opening angles. The distance to the impact point on the ground can be clearly determined based on the receive echo because of the sharp

-3-